

No. 15,338, with the glabrous branchlets and petioles of typical *Fraxinus americana*, grew beside a similar tree (not fruiting) with the branchlets, petioles and leaf-rachises tomentulose. This was obviously the relatively southern var. *biltmoreana*.¹

F. PENNSYLVANICA Marsh., var. **subintegerrima** (Vahl), comb. nov. *F. juglandifolia*, β. *subintegerrima* Vahl. Enum. i. 50 (1804). *F. juglandifolia* Willd. Berl. Baumg. 117 (1796), not Lam. (1788). *F. caroliniana* Willd. l. c. 119 (1796), not Mill. (1768). *F. lanceolata* Borkhausen, Handb. Forst. Bot. i. 820 (1800). *F. caroliniana*, β. *F. latifolia* Willd. Sp. iv. 1103 (1806). *F. pubescens*, **subpubescens* Pers. Synop. ii. 605 (1807). *F. expansa* Willd. Berl. Baumg. ed. 2: 150 (1811). *F. viridis* Michx. Hist. Arb. Am. iii. 115, t. 10 (1813). *F. pubescens*, δ. *subpubescens* (Pers.) Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. i. 9 (1814). *F. pennsylvanica*, var. *lanceolata* (Borkh.) Sargent, Silva, vi. 50 (1894).

The International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature demand the retention of the first validly published and legitimate name in each rank. The current *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, var. *lanceolata* fails to satisfy this requirement.

**SABATIA DIFFORMIS* (L.) Druce. SUSSEX COUNTY: sandy and peaty shore of Airfield Millpond, southwest of Wakefield, *Fernald & Long*, no. 14,977; *Fernald, Long & Clement*, no. 15,340.

First station known between North Carolina and eastern Maryland. Only a few plants noted in 1945, when the pond was abnormally high. In 1946, the pond being very low, the *Sabatia* was relatively abundant. See pp. 86 and 95.

(To be continued)

SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA IN ITS TYPE LOCALITY

ALTON E. PRINCE

Relatively little has been done toward making a definite survey of *Shortia galacifolia* Torrey and Gray in its type locality, and since the author had the opportunity to visit the area where this relatively rare plant was originally collected, it is perhaps worth while to record his findings. How unfortunate it is that Asa Gray did not realize when he made his search for this plant,

¹ *FRAXINUS AMERICANA* L., var. **biltmoreana** (Beadle) J. Wright in Gray Herb., July, 1941. *F. biltmoreana* Beadle in Bot. Gaz. xxv. 358 (1898).

between 1841 and 1879, that the "forks of the Keowee", given by Michaux in his journal as the locality where his collections were made in December 1788, is in South Carolina rather than in North Carolina. Jenkins¹ has given an excellent account of *Shortia*'s history, therefore no more of it will be repeated here.

Soon after beginning my duties on the staff of the Botany Department at Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, South Carolina in 1940, friends indicated that *Shortia* (Oconee Bells) could be found in the near-by Jocassee area. Being acquainted with the history of this plant through Professor Fernald's taxonomy course at Harvard, I became more than casually interested and subsequently planned several trips to the area, but inclement weather or other events interfered each time until the spring of 1944.

The first successful opportunity came following a day when Mr. J. A. Berly² told me that he was going into the Jocassee area and asked if I wanted to try to see the *Shortia*. Plant presses were prepared, because Dr. Lyman B. Smith had indicated in previous correspondence that this plant would be a good addition to *Plantae Exsiccatae Grayanae* if it happened to be in sufficient quantity to permit such a collection. The next day (March 18, 1944) the author accompanied Mr. Berly and Mr. O. L. Cartwright³ to Jocassee, South Carolina. Mr. Berly knew the region well and knew just where the *Shortia* was most easily reached. On arrival at the road that extends along the Whitewater River we noticed that a crew was at work widening the road and because Mr. Berly had indicated that the Oconee Bells were right along side of the road, my spirits dropped considerably. However, as we passed the vanguard of the crew with their bulldozer, Mr. Cartwright and I were told that some plants should be just ahead.

Why we, such neophyte botanists, should be given the privilege of seeing what Asa Gray searched for three times is difficult to understand, but it was certainly our good fortune, for *Shortia galacifolia* was blooming in all its rare and delicate beauty, its

¹ C. F. Jenkins, *Arnoldia* 2: 13-28. 1942.

² J. A. Berly, Assistant Entomologist, South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission, Clemson, South Carolina.

³ O. L. Cartwright, Associate Entomologist, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson, South Carolina.

bell-shaped, nodding flowers were there by the hundreds, one, two, three or more to a plant. They were not all white as described in the manuals, but many were delicate shades of pink and blue, adding in no small way to the spectacle. Many flower clusters were overhanging the shallow bank, brilliant against the shining green basal cluster of leaves. In addition there were several mats ten to twenty feet in size under the white pines, hemlocks and laurel. It was observed that some plants were connected by underground stolons, which were a means of spreading and, for the most part, accounted for the mats of closely associated plant groups. With the sounds of the road crew strong in our ears, few qualms were felt as we selected the plants for our collection. While Mr. Berly and I were putting the plants in press, Mr. Cartwright took pictures, two of which were included with the specimens distributed as *Plantae Exsiccatae Grayanae* Number 1378.

Additional trips on the two succeeding years were made into the area to look at the *Shortia* which was found in a few other more or less isolated places. On one trip it was observed that the road widening and subsequent lumbering operations almost eliminated the colonies from the spot where the exsiccatae specimens were collected. Another trip on May 21, 1946 to the exact fork of the Keowee which forms the Whitewater and Toxaway Rivers was more profitable. *Shortia* plants were found, not in abundance, but still plentiful, tucked away along the deep ravines cut by rivulets entering the Toxaway. It is hoped that in spots like these, *Shortia* will survive.

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A NEW DYSSODIA FROM TEXAS

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Among an excellent series of plant specimens coming to me in 1943 from a well-known young botanist, Dr. W. L. Tolstead, who then was with the U. S. Army in a training camp at the base of the Edwards Plateau some twenty miles southwest of Abilene in Taylor County, Texas, was one new to me, and which also